

Adult Tobacco Use

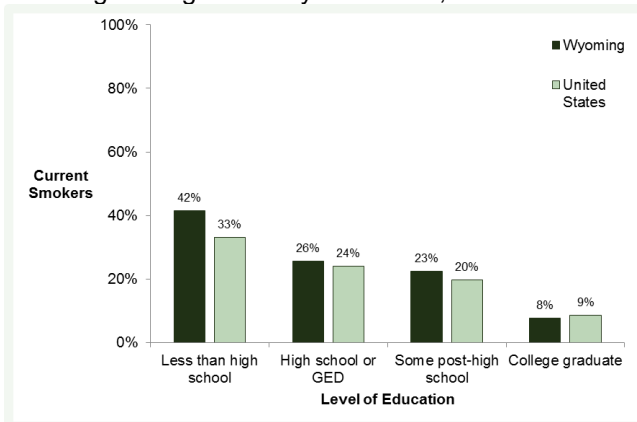
* For the BRFSS, the CDC defines never smokers as people who have smoked 0–99 cigarettes in their lifetime.

FACT SHEET cont.

Education

For both Wyoming and the nation, people with more education are less likely to be smokers. For most education levels, the smoking prevalence in Wyoming is near the national estimate.¹

Smoking among Adults by Education, 2012¹



Smoking among Pregnant Women and Recent Mothers

Smoking during pregnancy is a risk factor of birth defects, disease, and mortality, including Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS).² In 2011, 30% of Wyoming women reported smoking during the three months prior to becoming pregnant. About half as many (16%) reported smoking during the last three months of pregnancy, suggesting that many women quit smoking during their pregnancy.³ However, this rate is still substantially higher than the national rate of 12.8% between 2007 and 2011.⁴

Prevalence of Chronic Diseases and Cigarette Smoking

Tobacco use is a preventable cause of many chronic diseases.⁵ In 2012, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and chronic lower respiratory diseases were the first, second, and fourth leading causes of death in Wyoming.⁶ In 2012, Wyoming current and former smokers were significantly more likely to be diagnosed with several chronic diseases than were never smokers.⁷

Prevalence of Chronic Diseases in Wyoming, 2012⁷

Individuals Who Were Told by a Healthcare Professional They Had...	Smoked at Least 100 Cigarettes	Smoked Fewer than 100 Cigarettes
High blood pressure, or hypertension	31%	23%
High cholesterol	26%	20%
Asthma	15%	11%
Diabetes	11%	6%
Heart disease	11%	4%
Cancer (other than skin cancer)	9%	4%
Chronic lung disease	9%	2%

Smokeless Tobacco Use and Disparities

In 2012:¹

- 8% of Wyoming adults reported using smokeless tobacco every day or some days, compared to 4% of U.S. adults.
- 15% of Wyoming men used smokeless tobacco, significantly more than the 1% of Wyoming women that used smokeless tobacco.

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¹ Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System [Datafile 1994-2012]. (2012). Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Retrieved from <http://www.cdc.gov/brfss>

² Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2012). *Tobacco use and pregnancy*. Retrieved May 24, 2012, from <http://www.cdc.gov>

³ Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) [Merged Data File, 2007-2013]. (2013). Cheyenne, WY: Wyoming Department of Health, Community and Public Health Division.

⁴ Wyoming Department of Health. (2013). *Maternal Smoking Fact Sheet Wyoming, 2007-2011*. Cheyenne, WY: Author.

⁵ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2014). *The health consequences of smoking – 50 years of progress: A report of the Surgeon General*. Retrieved January 21, 2014, from <http://www.cdc.gov>

⁶ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2012). *LCWK9. Deaths, percent of total deaths, and death rates for the 15 leading causes of death: United States and each state, 2010*. Atlanta, Georgia: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health. Retrieved December 12, 2012, from <http://www.cdc.gov>

⁷ WYSAC. (2014). *Report on the 2012 Wyoming Adult Tobacco Survey*, by M. Kato, L. H. Despain, & T. Comer Cook. (WYSAC Technical Report No. CHES-1408). Laramie, WY: Wyoming Survey & Analysis Center, University of Wyoming.